

JPRS 82566

30 December 1982

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1348



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. ACCUSED OF USING IMF TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL ENDS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 1 Dec 82 pp 1-5

[Article by V. Soldatov, IZVESTIA correspondent: "The Credit Stick"]

[Text] The activity of the International Monetary Fund is little known to the general public. Meetings of its Council of Directors are held behind closed doors. Confidentiality also marks IMF experts' talks with the government of a country that has asked for a loan. However the granting of a loan of more than a billion dollars to the government of South Africa has attracted wide attention.

The United Nations has spoken out against the granting of a credit to the government of Pretoria, which has for many years been ignoring the demands of the world community. At the end of October the General Assembly session passed a resolution stating that financial aid to Pretoria runs counter to the world community's interests. One billion dollars provided by the IMF to the apartheid regime in fact means funding its outlays on the illegal occupation of Namibia and its armed provocations against Angola and Mozambique. In passing such a resolution, UN member states took into account the fact that the International Monetary Fund is a specialised agency of the United Nations, even though it acts independently. Only three states--the USA, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany--voted against the resolution.

Since the IMF decision caused a negative reaction (a protest demonstration took place at the IMF headquarters in Washington) and Fund officials themselves continued to be silent, people from the State Department, who are closely linked with the US representative in the Fund, undertook the job. They "explained" that the decision to grant a credit to SA had been prompted by the exclusively commercial nature of the Fund's activity, since, so they said, political considerations should not influence decisions being adopted by its Directors. On the same "grounds" the proposal of a number of African countries which are members of the IMF to lay down some conditions before granting a credit to Pretoria was also rejected.

Statements that the IMF does not mix economics with politics and that it attaches no political strings to its credits, that is, is guided by exclusively business considerations, can be heard often. Much emphasis is also put on another circumstances--the great importance of the IMF for the economy of the contemporary world, in which many countries cannot exist without getting credits.

The IMF was founded in 1944 to give stability to the currency system of the West. Another aim of the Fund was to assist balanced growth of international trade as a means of promoting high levels of employment and income, and of developing the productive resources of all countries. But after the collapse of the system of permanent currency parities in the early 1970s and the shift to floating exchange rates the provision of credits to further trade and improve payments balances became the main area of IMF activity.

The question of credit terms immediately arose. There is no clause in the charters of the IMF and the World Bank, which is closely linked with the Fund (to get a credit from the World Bank, a country must become a member of the IMF), that would permit laying down any conditions for the recipient nation. But the Fund's directors from the very start of its activity declared that they would deprive any country of access to its resources if they considered that it was using them "against the aims of the Fund."

Thus was laid the scheme for IMF interference in the economies and often also the policies of sovereign states which are members of this organisation. The mechanism for granting loans is also designed for interference: control over the economy of a recipient nation gets tougher as its indebtedness grows.

The "currency policeman", as the Fund has come to be called, is actively carrying out his job. From the government of Portugal, for example, IMF experts demanded the pursuit of "austerity," fixing of the "right prices" on essential goods and the liquidation of plants running at a loss even if they are important for the national economy. These demands affected the foundations of state policy and were aimed at destroying the gains of the Portuguese revolution.

The resources of the IMF are often thrown into the scale when its leading members want to exert political pressure on the government of a state. In the middle of the 1970's, during Italy's negotiations with the Fund for a credit, another government crisis occurred in that country. In the course of consultations between its major parties the question of forming a new government with the participation of Communists was also discussed. Such a turn of events did not suit the United States. American politicians began to make public warnings that financial "aid" would be refused if Communists were included in the cabinet. Reports simultaneously appeared in the press that IMF experts had toughened their demands toward the Italian ministry of finance. But as soon as it turned out that the new cabinet would be made up of representatives of the Christian Democratic Party alone, the "iron-willed experts" of the Fund, who say of themselves that they reckon only with figures and their own analysis, suddenly made serious concessions.

Unquestionably, the loan to South Africa also has a political character. It has been granted because some key members of the Fund, especially the USA, want to bolster up the apartheid regime now confronted with grave difficulties. The United States and a number of West European nations have large capital investments in South Africa and are conducting a brisk trade with it. They want to use its strategic position, to pressure adjacent countries with the racists' help and therefore close their eyes to the fact that the credit will worsen the position of the exploited majority of the population.

Providing generous credits to countries with dictatorial regimes that pursue an anti-people policy has become a tradition of the Fund. Soon after the fascist coup in Chile the ruling junta was promised a big loan. Its condition--to "restore" the national economy through reducing wages and making social expenditure cuts--fully coincided with the intentions of Pinochet.

Not so long ago a credit of 85 million dollars was granted to El Salvador. There have been reports in the press that not only developing countries, but also the representatives of West European states had objected to the loan for a regime that has in the past few years destroyed 30,000 Salvadorans. The only nation voting "for" was the USA, which is supplying the dictatorial regime with arms and providing it with military advisers. But that proved enough for the adoption of the decision to grant the loan.

At about the same time credits were refused to Nicaragua. The true cause of the refusal was the revolutionary changes in the country, its independent domestic and foreign policy with which the US Republican administration is very displeased. Vietnam and Grenada also did not receive IMF credits, though they had all the grounds for this.

The IMF's favourable attitude to reactionary regimes and its interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries are to be largely explained by its inner structure. Though the Fund is part of the UN system, the rule "one country--one vote" does not operate here. The most important decisions are taken by its Council of Directors appointed by member countries or their groups according to their contributions to the Fund, the size of which is calculated on the basis of a complex formula. The United States' quota is currently 20 percent. A number of West European countries and Japan have considerable quotas. Thus, the United States together with its allies can see to it that decisions suiting them are adopted, and block proposals unsuitable for them. In its entire history the IMF has not taken a single decision against Washington's wishes.

At present, the United States is vigorously advocating reforms in the IMF which should enhance the Fund's role in the world of international finance. The proposed measures are part of the plan of the administration to curtail direct aid to the developing countries and substitute the activity of private companies and banks, primarily American, for this aid. Private enterprise, acting in the guise of multinational corporations, is already inflicting huge damage on the economies of the developing countries. But this does not embarrass Washington. The multinational corporations are once more being proclaimed the "best means for industrial development."

Government crises, poverty and repression follow wherever IMF experts go. And Washington is doing everything it can to preserve this system.

CSO: 1812/38

## INTERNATIONAL

### AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN SCORED, UNDERCUT BY ETHNIC PROBLEMS IN WEST

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 19, Oct 82 pp 77-80

[Article by N. Vinogradov, doctor of historical sciences: "The Soviet Constitution and the Myths of Sovietologists"]

[Excerpt ] While talking profusely but in vain about human rights, the apologists of imperialism and the revisionists and opportunists with them are consciously keeping silent about the outstanding realities of socialism: the absence of unemployment, free medical care and education, a provided-for old age, the confidence of the younger generation in tomorrow, and the broad political freedoms of the citizens.

The organizers of the various ideological subversive activities depict themselves as defenders of human rights. But what are they indeed defending? The capitalist system. That system which has killed, tortured, thrown into prison, exploited, and expropriated throughout the entire world and which is continuing to do all this everywhere wherever it is possible. The responsibility for two world wars, for creating tensions in the world and for escalating the arms race belongs to capitalism.

Everyone knows how the television "show", which was organized by U.S. President Reagan and which was directed against the Polish people, ended. It came to complete grief. The people of the world, naturally, were not able to take this laughable and at the same time sickening Hollywood operation seriously. Generally speaking, what human rights can the henchmen of American imperialism which laid waste Vietnam and destroyed two million of its sons and daughters -- that same imperialism which even today is continuing to commit murders in El Salvador, Guatemala and Haiti and which is supporting corrupt dictatorial regimes throughout the world -- talk about. Israeli's aggression and genocide in Lebanon is being committed with the knowledge and direct agreement of American imperialism.

Using the white-hot heat of nationalistic passions in many regions of the world, imperialism's ideologists hasten to declare the nationality question in general "unsolvable" and to picture nationalism as some type of "all-powerful virus" which strikes every country regardless of its social system. In this

regard, the Soviet Union, which serves for all the world's people as an example of a truly internationalist solution to national relations based on the people's free will, equality and fraternal cooperation, is being subjected to redoubled attacks.

The experience of the USSR, which is celebrating its glorious 60th anniversary this year, graphically demonstrates the creativity of the party's Leninist nationality policy. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" says: "History does not know any state which could have done so much for the comprehensive development of nations and nationalities in a very short time like the USSR ... We are rightfully proud that the peoples of the former national outlying districts, who were formerly doomed to age-old backwardness, confidently marched toward a socialist future in a single formation with the workers of all the country's nations, by-passing capitalism, and that they have achieved the heights of social progress".

The past 60 years have been noted for the swift social and economic development of our country. The national income grew many-fold during this period. The share of the USSR in world industrial production has risen from one percent in 1922 to 20 percent at the present time. The economies of all Soviet republics are growing within the friendly family of the peoples. Modern industry, agriculture, science, and a genuine flowering of cultures -- this is their make-up today.

A developed socialist society has been constructed in our country. A new historical society of people -- the Soviet people -- has been formed. The material and spiritual potential of each republic is being steadily and unswervingly built up, and its use for the harmonious development of the entire country is increasing at the same time. The most important factors of our Soviet way of life -- collectivism and comradeship, the solidarity and friendship of all nations and nationalities, the moral health of society, true democracy and social optimism, and an implacable attitude toward deviations from socialist morals -- are being revealed more and more clearly.

All these historic achievements were accomplished under the leadership of the Communist Party. By means of consistent theoretical, political and organizational work, the party has instilled in the workers of all the country's nations and nationalities a firm resolve for unity and has mobilized their will and strength to achieve a common goal -- the construction of socialism and communism.

No matter what myths bourgeois critics and falsifiers make up, they will not be able to cast a shadow on the Soviet constitution and to detract from and belittle the successes of real socialism. The evils of capitalism appear even more sickening against the background of the outstanding accomplishments of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist commonwealth. You see, there is the fact that national and ethnic problems remain unsolvable in capitalist countries. Brutal exploitation, national oppression and discrimination against national minorities are being manifested more sharply today than

ever before. The whole world knows what severe repression and persecution the fighters for civil and national rights in the United States, the Republic of South Africa and other bourgeois countries are being subjected to. All this corroborates once again the fact that capitalism is not capable of solving the national question which has been engendered by it.

The formation and successful development of the USSR have permanent international importance, and express a historical frontier in the age-old struggle of progressive humanity for the equality and friendship of peoples and for the revolutionary renewal of the world. As V. I. Lenin foresaw, the socialist social system called to life completely different international relations. They have received the fullest embodiment in the cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries which themselves personify a new socialist type of international relations for sovereign and equal states which are united by a community of fundamental interests and goals, Marxist-Leninist ideology and the bonds of comradely solidarity, mutual help and all-round cooperation.

The book "Sovetskaya Konstitutsiya i mify sovetologov" [The Soviet Constitution and the Myths of Sovietologists] will undoubtedly provide good help for propagandists, agitators and all ideological personnel in unmasking the bourgeois falsifiers of our country's history and the CPSU's nationality policy and in instilling in soviet workers a spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, and a proud feeling of belonging to a single great Soviet motherland.

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CSO: 1800/245

## INTERNATIONAL

### FRG SEEN AS 'IMPORTANT UNIT OF NATO MILITARY NUCLEAR BLOC'

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1-3

[Article by Yu. Makartsev and V. Fedorov, D.Sc. (Econ.), staff writer of  
WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS]

[Text] New American medium-range nuclear weapons will upset the military balance and destabilise the political situation in Europe. What are the reactions to this prospect in West Germany today?

It will not be too long before the components of Pershing-2s and Cruise missiles will start arriving in West Germany from across the Atlantic, according to the NATO scenario.

The NATO decision, taken in Brussels on December 12, 1979, is being implemented under the plan adopted there. But hasn't the time that has passed since that NATO Brussels session made clear to everybody and everywhere the insanity and recklessness of these ventures of the NATO warriors pressing for the deployment of new types of nuclear weapons? Hasn't it been said in public by serious sources and studies scores of times that the USSR has never threatened any of the countries of Western Europe, nor is going to threaten any? On the contrary, the USSR has called for living on at peace and as good neighbours, cooperating in the economic and cultural fields, safeguarding the gains of detente in Europe, consolidating and building on these gains. Now, what about the present arguments of those who consider the nuclear arms build-up inevitable and those who never tire of exposing it as a militarist venture?

Those in Bonn who are trying to make the idea of siting new American missiles on their territory somehow appeal to the public are using queer arguments sometimes. They claim, for example, that the Western determination to carry through its nuclear plan must compel the Soviet side to make certain political concessions.

"What is there to reproach us with? They seem to wonder. We have had our option for detente officially recorded in appropriate documents." That is so, indeed, but....

The men on the Rhine keep assuring everybody that West Germany has renounced the use of force and the production of atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapons of its own. Nor is it making some other types of weapons. Yet it has been

playing the special role of assistant to the American military establishment. For its territory has six thousand American nuclear warheads "dug in" or stowed away in its forests. American forces billeted in West Germany have large stocks of chemical munitions (tens of thousands of units) which can be used both from the land and from the air. A new type of chemical weapons (binary munitions), now being manufactured by trans-Atlantic corporations, will, as experts presume, be brought into West Germany for American forces. U.S.-owned bacteriological weapons are also stored on West German territory.

So West Germany is an extremely important unit of the NATO military nuclear bloc. It is a scene of large-scale militarist preparations. Already after December 12, 1979, the West German contribution to "common defence" has grown considerably. An American-West German agreement signed in April 1982, for instance, provided for West Germany to expand its military infrastructure materially so as, "in the event of a crisis," to have an additional American contingent (six divisions in addition to the present four) deployed in full fighting trim within the shortest possible time-limits on its territory. The Frankfurt airport has begun to be enlarged. The reason behind this new project is concealed by the authorities in every way--it is presented as an ordinary move to improve the air traffic system. American generals have been more outspoken on the subject. For them, the Frankfurt airport denotes the "kernel of American military planning" in West Germany and, therefore, the Pentagon has long been pressing for it to be reconstructed.

West German authorities often invoke notorious Atlantic solidarity to justify the reinvigoration of their military-industrial complex. But does the rash alignment with Washington, as the right-wing elements are demanding, suit the national interest of the country? Military experts have been pointing out that the arms buildup adds nothing to West Germany's security but, on the contrary, makes it more vulnerable. Informed circles say that NATO committees have various scenarios of hostilities rehearsed through computers from time to time. Each of them turns out to imply that American-"protected" West Germany is to be wiped off the face of the earth.

It must be said in fairness that the West German authorities do make certain attempts occasionally to dissociate themselves from outspokenly provocative acts of the Reagan Administration.

To discipline Bonn, the United States is "threatening" to pull its forces (248,000 strong) out of West Germany to leave it to be unavoidably absorbed by the East. There are quite a few "pressure tactics" of this kind that the United States has been applying to its NATO partner. Small wonder that the trend to subordinate West Germany's interests to those of Washington should be evoking the growing concern of the West German public.

More and more people are coming to realise that the mid-range weapons are a Trojan horse, made in the USA, which, once on the West German territory, can bring trouble only to West Germany itself. The missile Odyssey will turn it into a sitting duck for a retaliatory strike.

(KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, November 3. Abridged.)

## INTERNATIONAL

### VITALIY KOBYSH ON COUNTRY'S COMMITMENT TO PEACE

OW230540 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, 24 Nov 82 (signed to press 22 Nov 82) p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysch "Observer's Opinion": "For Us There Is Nothing More Important"]

[Text] It has become a norm, a law of life under socialism that in days of sorrow our people rally together even more closely, feeling the support and comradeship of their compatriots, fellow citizens of the land of the Soviets. They rally around their leading detachment—the CPSU. While looking back over the path that has been traveled and assessing what has been achieved—without exaggerating anything, but in a considered and sober fashion—they look to the future and outline the horizons of what is to come.

Our sorrow at the death of L. I. Brezhnev was shared by many people on earth, the most varied people, not formally, but from a pure heart, because they linked his name with the concept of human kindness and statecraft and also—perhaps chiefly, since this affected them most of all—a tireless, unceasing quest for ways to lasting peace on earth and to security and prosperity not only for the Soviet people but also for all peoples and all mankind. That main thing for them is also the main thing for us. Never before in all the history of civilization have people been so united in their desire to live in guaranteed peace. Hence the feeling of solidarity which transcends the limits of the borders of our country and the socialist community states and today unites the absolute majority of people on the planet.

In saying "absolute majority" we mean that not everyone is yet fully aware of the qualitatively new period which mankind has entered, when the further stockpiling of current lethal types of weapons threatens life itself and Napoleon's formula that "the big battalions are always right" is perhaps only suitable for suicides. Lenin also foresaw such a stage. "Contemporary technology is now increasingly helping the destructive character of war," he said. "But there will come a time when war becomes so destructive that it completely ceases to be possible."

The fact that socialism was the first to perceive that such a time had come is natural: The scientific approach toward the laws of social development is a privilege. What is unnatural is the fact that on the other side, within the

other system, some people are stubbornly refusing--despite everything, even the instinct of self-preservation--to recognize this grim reality. The movement for a "freeze" on nuclear weapons that has arisen in the United States, which is of unprecedented scope for that country, has been branded by the U.S. authorities as the "work of Bolsheviks."

It is not clear what they are reckoning on: They themselves may sit things out in bunkers for the elite, but what about the rest, their relatives included? Even if you imagine that they are merely bluffing with the Tridents, Pershings, laser weapons or any other superweapons and trying to intimidate us and make us obey their diktat, they appear in an even more ridiculous light. They are perfectly well aware that it will not work, they will not manage it. But it looks as though they are unable to stop: more missiles, more bombers, more bases....

In order to lend a semblance of meaning to this insane militarist dance, they clamor about "Soviet military superiority." However, they have in their hands documentary statistical data confirming that approximate military parity exists between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. They deliberately distort the truth. How this is done was explained the other day by U.S. ex-President Carter. "...Our weapons manufacturers are the engine that maintains the arms race," he declared. "When I was president, I was grieved by the false claims of military leaders, my subordinates, that we were weak while the Russians were strong. That is a very serious distortion of the actual situation: We are not inferior to the Soviet Union if you make a balanced assessment."

Thus the greed, egoism and lust for power of today's Washington leaders have eclipsed everything, including reason and common sense. Is there any need to say that in such conditions we cannot remain indifferent?

"We believe that the difficulties and tension that characterize today's international situation can and must be overcome," Yu. V. Andropov stated on 22 November at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. "Mankind cannot endlessly tolerate the arms race and wars unless it wants to put its future at stake. The CPSU is against the dispute of ideas being turned into a confrontation between states and peoples and against weapons and the readiness to use them being the yardstick for the potential of social systems."

"Imperialism's aggressive intrigues force us, along with the fraternal socialist states, to display concern--and display concern in real earnest--for maintaining our defense capability at the proper level. But, as Leonid Ilich repeatedly emphasized, military rivalry is not our choice. A world without weapons--that is socialism's ideal."

"Kremlinologists" are now in great demand in certain departments in Washington and a number of other Western capitals. Speaking of the Soviet state's policy with a meaningful air, they are producing a flood of conclusions, forecasts and verdicts which are often banal and mostly ignorant. Instead of engaging in their black magic, it would be better if they, and especially their superiors, opened Lenin's works and learned all about our country and its

policy from them. They should carefully read the Decree on Peace, for instance. Everything it says remains in force. The people that U.S. ex-President J. Carter mentioned—those who make fortunes out of war and out of preparations for it—do not exist and cannot exist in our country. Our system precludes their existence.

Lasting peace has been, is and will always be our main goal. For us there is nothing more important.

CSO: 1807-47

## INTERNATIONAL

### STRENGTH OF CULTURAL CONTINUITY IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 82 pp 86-96 carries an 8000-word article titled "Innovation and Cultural Continuity" by V.A. Shnirel'man. Published under the rubric "Problems of Methodology", the article argues that investigators of primitive peoples must recognize that mere cultural contact in the absence of internal socioeconomic change is unlikely to produce rapid and far-reaching cultural change for the peoples involved.

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### ORIENTAL AFRICAN STUDIES IN MOLDAVIA DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKIR in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 82 pp 144-146 carries an 1800-word article titled "Oriental and African Studies in Moldavia" by P.S. Sergeyev. The article describes the status of such research in Moldavian academic institutions.

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### SOVIET-JAPANESE SYMPOSIUM ON HISTORICAL QUESTIONS REPORTED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 82 pp 147-149 carries an 1800-word article titled "A Symposium of Soviet and Japanese Historians" by P.P. Topekha. The article reports on the Fifth Symposium of Soviet and Japanese Historians held in Tokyo in December 1981 where a "lively" discussion took place on Japanese intervention in Siberia in 1918-1922. It also notes that Japanese historians now refer to these events as the "Siberian war" rather than the "Siberian expedition", a terminological shift that indicates the Japanese now class this intervention with other "wars of conquest of Japanese imperialism".

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### NEW INDIAN STUDY OF HINDUISM PRAISED

[Editorial Report] Moscow NARODY AZII I AFRIKI in Russian No 5, Sep-Oct 82 pp 196-202 carries a 5500-word article reviewing Nirad C. Chaudhuri, "Hinduism:

A Religion to Live By" (London:Chatto and Windus, 1979) by V.K. Shokhin. This extensive review praises Chaudhuri's research and suggests that it has opened "further perspectives for the study of Hinduism".

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#### BLOC, THIRD-WORLD PUBLISHING ORGANIZATIONS CONFER IN SOFIA

[Editorial Report] Moscow KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 49, 10 December 1982 publishes on page 4 a V. Balmashnov report entitled "Perspectives of Cooperation of the Socialist Countries," on a regular conference of socialist countries' book publishers, attended by Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. For the first time, representatives of Angola, Kampuchea, Laos, Nicaragua and Ethiopia also participated. Among other things, the conference discussed the publication and distribution of social-political literature from the socialist countries in the non-socialist world. "The participants stressed that the expansion of the socialist countries' cooperation in the publication and distribution of literature is happening in conditions of constantly deepening political, economic, scientific and cultural ties among the fraternal socialist countries."

CSO: 1807/54

## NATIONAL

### PARTY'S ORGANIZATIONAL ROLE DETAILED IN NEW COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 18, Sep 82 pp 8-13

[Article: "The Great Organizing Strength of the Leninist Party"]

[Text] As never before the authority of the CPSU-- the guiding and directing force of Soviet society and the core of its political system and state and public organizations -- is great. Our party serves the people faithfully and truly and is worthily performing the role of political leader of the working class and of all workers. The solidarity of the Soviet people around their native Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by that true continuer of the great Leninist cause, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, is indestructible.

Armed with Marxist-Leninist teachings, the party is determining the general prospects for society's development and the line of the CPSU domestic and foreign policy, it directs all the constructive activity of the Soviet people, and it is attaching a planned and scientifically sound nature to its struggle for the victory of communism. Under the conditions of developed socialism, the party's features as the highest form of public and political organization are being more and more fully revealed. A further growth in the leading role of the CPSU in the life of society and the strengthening of its theoretical, political and organizational activity are taking place.

During recent years, the party has acquired very rich organizational work experience. This has contributed to the further strengthening of its influence in all areas of our country's material and spiritual life. This experience is broadly represented in the documents of the collection entitled "Voprosy organizatsionno-partiynoy raboty KPSS" [Questions Concerning CPSU Organizational Party Work] which was published by the Political Literature Publishing House under the overall editorship of I. V. Kapitonov, a CPSU Central Committee secretary.

The collection, which has been published in a third supplemented edition, contains wholly and in extracts the decisions of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses; the appropriate sections of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's reports during these congresses; and the decrees of Central Committee plenums

and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat on organizational party matters. These documents are bringing something new to the theory and practice of party organizational development and are revealing with comprehensive thoroughness the truly creative and innovative spirit of our Leninist party, its collective wisdom and organizational talent, its inseparable bond with the people, and its whole-hearted service to their interests.

The material, which is published, reflects an important stage in the life of Soviet society. Titanic work has been done by the party and the people to build up the country's economic and spiritual potential; to develop science and culture; to increase the worker's prosperity; to perfect the socialist way of life, our state system and democracy; and to form the new man. Our great motherland has become even stronger, richer and more beautiful. Today, the Soviet Union produces almost as many industrial products as all the countries of Western Europe taken together, and firmly occupies first place in the world based on the output of many very important types of production.

The people's prosperity is constantly growing. It is sufficient to say that real per capita incomes doubled during the last three five-year plans. More than 160 million Soviet people gave house-warmings during that same period. Free medical help is offered and just social security is guaranteed to each Soviet individual.

During the historic 26th congress of the party of the communists, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress a profound analysis of all aspects of party activity and the life of our society from the positions of creative Marxism-Leninism, scientifically summarized the enormous practical experience, assigned tasks for the future, and revealed the key social development problems both of a domestic and of an international nature. The party's political course, which was outlined by the congress, and its scientifically sound economic strategy insure the uninterrupted strengthening and developments of the USSR's economic and defensive might, the perfection of socialist public relationships, and a steady rise in the people's material and cultural standard of living. The instructions of the congress are finding their concrete embodiment in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Along with the development of society and the change in its social, political and cultural make-up, the party itself -- which now numbers almost 18 million communists in its ranks -- is growing, becoming stronger and reaching manhood. Recognizing its guiding and directing role in the life of society and the complexity and scale of the decisions which are being solved, the party sees its duty to be the setting of an example of high conscientiousness, organizational ability and Leninist efficiency. As the material in the collection convincingly shows, its constant concern has been and remains the universal strengthening of the ideological and organizational unity of its ranks, the raising of their activity and militancy, the indoctrination of communists in a spirit of strict observance of Leninist principles and norms of party life, the strengthening of their ties with the masses, and the improving of all aspects of party leadership of a developed socialist society.

The section "Some Questions Concerning Intra-Party Life" contains highly principled directions for improving the qualitative composition of party ranks and for raising their activity and efficiency. It is pointed out in the Central Committee decree "On the Work of Party Organizations in Kirgizia in Accepting Into the Party and Indoctrinating CPSU Candidate Members" (1976) that selection to the party must be conducted on the basis of an individual approach. When regulating the growth of party ranks, it is necessary to consider the changes which are taking place in the social structure of the population; the distinctive features of each oblast, city and rayon; the specific nature of the work collectives; and the need for strengthening the party's influence on the different sectors of the national economy and culture. Party organizations are obliged to display profound interest in having workers from the leading branches of our economy and young people and women, who are actively participating in work and social life, widely represented in the new replacements.

In following V. I. Lenin's precepts, our party is vigilantly defending the steadfastness, staunchness and purity of its ranks; and is doing everything to raise the title and significance of a party member higher and higher. It was emphasized with great force during the 26th CPSU Congress that our attitude toward those, who are behaving unworthily and who are violating party rules and the norms of party morality, has been, is and will be uncompromising. There are no indulgences for any one when the subject concerns the honesty and authority of our party and the purity of its ranks. It is this high exactingness which insures the monolithic unity of the CPSU and its ability to head Soviet society and to confidently lead the Soviet people along the path of communism.

The ideological and practical training of communists, their formation as party political warriors, is the primary task of all party organizations. The further development of intra-party democracy, criticism and self-criticism and the raising of the role of party meetings, which are a school for indoctrinating the party masses, must contribute to this. It was pointed out from the podium of the 26th CPSU Congress: "The work of party organizations cannot be truly effective if party members only come to meetings in order to sit for the prescribed hours and listen to speakers who have been planned in advance. Just as the plenum of any party committee, a party meeting is a place where every burning question should be thoroughly and seriously discussed".

The documents in the collection guide party committees and organizations in developing the initiative and activity of communists and in raising their personal responsibility for the state of affairs in their organizations and in the party as a whole. In the Central Committee decree on the Uzbek Communist Party Samarkand obkom which was adopted in accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, ways and means have been defined to improve the vanguard role of party members in production and public life and to improve in every way possible organizational, ideological and indoctrinational work.

The fundamental propositions about the place and role of primary party organizations in party life and in solving the tasks of economic and cultural organizational development have been clearly formulated in the collection's documents. Operating in the very midst of the people, they contribute in the most direct way to the joining of party policy with the vital creative work of the masses and they emerge as the leading force of work collectives and as their political core. The thought that party committees must firmly rely on the primary party organizations, continuously develop their initiative, and raise their activity and militancy in carrying out party decisions, runs all through the material in the collection.

In the CPSU Central Committee decrees which are offered in the collection, the different aspects of the work of party organizations in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, scientific and educational institutions, ministries, and departments are analyzed; their very rich experience is summarized; and general party directions and recommendations for further improving the forms and methods of organizational, ideological and indoctrinational work and for strengthening the party's influence in work collectives are contained.

Under present conditions where the efforts of the party and of all Soviet people are concentrated on the key problem -- in the name of improving the people's prosperity, insure a shift of the socialist economy to an intensive path of development and achieve a steady rise in production efficiency and work quality, the role and responsibility of the primary party organizations are growing more and more. They have been called upon to contribute with all their work to the consistent implementation of the party's economic strategy and to the economic use of all existing reserves.

Today, the party is posing with very great acuteness the question of strengthening party control and of improving party and state discipline. The 26th CPSU Congress demanded that primary party organizations exercise more fully and better their right to control the activity of the administration. It is necessary to eradicate lack of discipline, irresponsibility and mismanagement using every means, overcome departmental or bureaucratic barriers resolutely, defend state-wide interests uncompromisingly, and follow the party line firmly. The highly principled directions of the congress have found further development in the Central Committee decree "On the Work of Primary Party Organizations in the Industrial Enterprises of the City of Voronezh in Exercising Control of the Activity of the Administration" (1981) and also in the new statute on primary party organization commissions in exercising control of the activity of administrations and over the work of the apparat (1982).

Documents, which touch upon the work of local party bodies, occupy a large place in the collection. As is known, the activity of republic, kray, oblast, okrug, city, and rayon party organizations has enormous significance in the overall work of the party. The main responsibility for conducting party policy on the spot lies with them. The Central Committee is constantly concerned that

all party links work harmoniously, actively and purposefully; that they firmly follow a Leninist style; that they steadily raise the level of leadership of party, state and public organizations; that they solve urgent problems in the development of the economy and culture in a highly qualified manner; and that they improve organizational and political work among the masses. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat are studying the state of affairs on the spot systematically, thoroughly and in detail; they are reviewing the reports of party committees; they are summing up everything that is new and valuable in their practices; and they are indicating existing shortcomings and omissions in a timely fashion.

During the 26th CPSU Congress, quite a few kind words were expressed concerning that which is valuable and instructive which was accumulated by local party bodies. For example, the communists of Moscow and Leningrad have achieved good results in developing the creative activity of production collectives and in the communist indoctrination of the workers. It is here that many patriotic initiatives, which later received support and dissemination throughout the country, were born. The corn growers of Kazakhstan and the workers in Uzbekistan's cotton fields make one happy with their successes. Their successes are the fruit of the party organization's purposeful work to incorporate a scientific system of agriculture and progressive experience into agricultural production.

Quite a bit that is interesting in the work of selecting and indoctrinating personnel and in raising the responsibility of directors for specific work sectors has appeared in the Ukrainian Communist Party and the Belorussian Communist Party. The party organizations of Armenia and Latvia have been able to direct work collectives and all management and planning links toward improving the quality of industrial products. The activity of the Communist Parties of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Estonia and other party organizations and committees also received a positive rating. Thus, the CPSU Novosibirsk and Sverdlovsk obkoms have done a lot to strengthen the ties of science with production. The Central Committee has supported the competition, which was initiated by Don workers, to put design outputs into production ahead of time; the initiative of the party organizations of Kuban' and Dnepropetrovshchina to improve the quality of agricultural products; and the experience of Ural and Kuzbass work collectives in saving metal and fuel and energy resources.

Local experience is rich and varied. Like a stream, it feeds the party with inexhaustible energy and creativity. It is very important to develop the initiative of local party bodies further and to enlarge their role and responsibility. It was pointed out during the congress that the work results of an oblast or rayon party organization are the sum of many and extremely different components; however, energetic and competent party leadership has the decisive importance. If each party organization uses all the reserves in its sector and introduces the necessary order into everything, the work of the entire country will move further forward. Therefore, the enlargement of the role of party obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms is a responsible and continuous task.

This party requirement resounded with new strength during Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's talk in the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. It was said during the talk: "Why do some party members not set an example in work and demonstrate the ability to achieve good results in work? Why do individual collectives, which are headed by communists, not carry out the prescribed tasks and the socialist obligations which have been adopted?"

"I think that it is necessary to look for the answers to these questions in the fact that a number of party obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms and many primary party organizations lack concreteness and efficiency in organizational, ideological and indoctrinational work. Most likely, self-criticism is also lacking.

"The paper style of leadership, which takes root here and there, inflicts a great deal of harm. It distracts personnel and the aktiv from the vital work and does not contribute to the correct indoctrination of people".

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's comments and instructions direct party organizations and committees toward the solution of urgent social and economic problems, the strengthening of organizational and political work among the masses, and the more complete use of local reserves and capabilities.

Personnel policy occupies a very important place in the party's revolutionary and transforming activity. It is a mighty lever by means of which the party influences society's political system and the entire course of social development. In the collection's materials, the Leninist principles for the selection and assignment of personnel, their training and indoctrination, and the forms for working with them are revealed with analytical thoroughness; and attention is focused on organizing the monitoring and control of the work done to implement party and government decisions as an integral part of party leadership.

Our party is rightfully proud of the fact that it has been able to rear outstanding personnel in all sectors of party, economic and cultural organizational development. It rates them highly, believes in their creative capabilities, and helps them in every way possible to grow and to improve their ideological, theoretical and professional level. A careful and attentive attitude toward personnel, combined with high exactingness towards them, has become firmly established in the party.

Under present conditions, new and higher requirements are being imposed on personnel. It is emphasized in the collection's material that a modern leader must integrally combine in himself party spirit with thorough competency, discipline with initiative and a creative approach to the task. At the same time, the director in any sector must also take social, political and indoctrinational aspects into consideration, be considerate toward people and their wants and needs, and serve as an example in work and life. Party committees and organizations have been called upon to see to it that all leading personnel possess these high qualities and master a Leninist style in work, the science of managing the economy, and the art of politically indoctrinating the masses.

As was pointed out during the 26th CPSU Congress, a great deal was done during the reporting period to further improve the qualitative composition and assignment of leading personnel. Quite a few national economy specialists have come to leadership positions. The phenomenon is comforting. At the same time, one cannot fail to consider that part of the specialists, who have come to the party apparatus from production, do not possess sufficient political experience and at times introduce administrative and economic methods into party bodies. It is necessary to help these comrades acquire the necessary skills in party work. One training period in a party school is not sufficient. A young director must be "boiled" in the very midst of the working masses so that he will know not from documents but from personal experience what the workers, peasants and intelligentsia are living for and will know their life, wants and interests. It was pointed out during the congress that it is necessary to see to it that, as a rule, all the communists, who form the reserve for promotion, attend such a school, the school of life and the school of practical work among the masses.

The party has considered and does consider the creation of a reliable reserve of personnel a matter of primary importance. In particular, the reorganization of the work of higher party schools and training establishments and the bolder advancement of women to responsible party, soviet, economic, and other posts serve this goal.

The documents in the collection reflect the growing attention of the party and its Central Committee toward checking on the execution of adopted decisions. The hearing of directors of various ranks, who are personally responsible for certain work avenues, has begun to be practiced more frequently. A number of decrees have been adopted on questions concerning the improvement of party leadership of people's control bodies and the improvement of the control over work done in the central ministries and departments and party and soviet bodies on the spot. The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee and the party commissions of local party bodies have intensified their struggle against violations of party and state discipline. Nevertheless, it was pointed out during the 26th CPSU Congress, the control of work done is still a bottleneck in the work of a considerable number of party organizations. Many shortcomings in economic activity are primarily caused by the absence of a clear system of control and by a paper style of leadership. Everyone has still not mastered the simple truth that the art of leadership does not consist of producing and showering directives on every occasion. Having made a decision, it is necessary to see to its strict fulfillment within the prescribed period. The mission of control consists of this. It must be exercised systematically and effectively and simultaneously from above and from below.

The Central Committee decree "On Further Improving the Monitoring and Controlling of Work Done in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" (1981), which is published in the collection, emphasizes that the primary political direction of monitoring and controlling work done is the realization of the party's general line. In affirming a Leninist style in work, the party regards the monitoring and controlling of work done as a tested method

for improving the activity of party, soviet and economic organizations; for strengthening organizational ability and discipline in all links of the apparat; and for increasing the responsibility of personnel for the task entrusted to them.

CPSU Central Committee decrees on questions concerning party leadership of the councils and other state and public organizations are published in the final section of the collection. Our party, as the party of scientific communism, proceeds in all its work from the fact that the people are the creator of the truly new social order. That is why it develops in every way possible the initiative and creativity of the workers and exerts a direct political influence on the activity of the councils, trade unions, Komsomol, and other public organizations.

As is known, party organizations operate within the framework of the Constitution of the USSR. They do not replace and do not duplicate state and public organizations. On the contrary, they try to give them greater independence and to enlarge in every way possible their role in society's life, the development of socialist democracy, and the management of state affairs. This has found striking embodiment in the Central Committee decrees which touch upon the activity of the local councils and a number of ministries and departments; party leadership of the trade unions, Komsomol and people's control bodies; further improving the economic mechanism; and improving the work with the workers' letters and proposals in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The party is doing everything necessary for public and state organizations to participate even more actively in the development of economic policy and in the drawing up and implementation of economic and social development plans.

New and enormous tasks, which are connected with realizing the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which in themselves signify a fundamental turn in raising the agrarian sector and a profound reorganization of the entire national economy considering the contemporary achievements of science, technology and the accumulated experience in constructing socialism, are arising before the party and the country today. The Food Program, which was approved by the plenum, reflects the vital interests of everyone and of each one. Its goal is to reliably provide the country's population with food products in the shortest possible time. Based on its nature and scale, the task is a complicated and critical one. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his report to the plenum: "The implementation of the Food Program will require the strenuous work of millions of Soviet people. The knowledge and organizational art of our personnel, all the rich experience of party work among the masses — everything must be put into operation".

We are talking about long-term and purposeful work where the business-like efficiency, initiative and creativity of party, soviet and economic bodies and trade union and Komsomol organizations must be displayed with great force. The party is relying on their high organizational ability, their executive ability and their ability to mobilize the people and to determine the place of each communist and of each worker in the national struggle to achieve the assigned goals.

Under these conditions, the role and responsibility of the primary party organizations in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and of all communists in the agro-industrial complex are growing immeasurably. The moral and psychological climate in collectives, the level of organization and discipline, work efficiency, and consequently the final results will depend to a decisive degree on their activity. It is important that the party organizations concentrate their efforts on the main thing. The main thing is working with people.

The collection "Voprosy organizatsionno-partiynoy raboty KPSS" can rightfully be called a reference book for party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers and for all our personnel. The very rich experience of the CPSU in exercising its leading role within Soviet society, in the organizational and ideological rallying of their ranks, and in consistently implementing Leninist norms of party life and principles of party leadership, has been summarized in the documents which have been assembled in it. These documents carry an enormous mobilizing force in themselves. They serve as a guide for action and as a reliable compass in the constructive struggle of the party and the people to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and to achieve new frontiers in the construction of communism.

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## NATIONAL

### KULICHENKO ON RISE OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURE OF SOVIET PEOPLE

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 17, Sep: 82 pp 17-23

[Article by M. Kulichenko, doctor of historical sciences: "The Leading Role of the CPSU in the Formation and Development of the USSR"]

[Excerpts] Problems concerning the development of national cultures and the formation and strengthening of the Soviet people's international culture occupy an especially large place in the nationality policy of the party and state. The cultural area plays a very important role in the formation of a national and international consciousness.

The party has always come out and is coming out in favor of the truly free and comprehensive development of national cultures and for the achievement of such a level of maturity in national values that they would become generally significant and international, constantly enriching the international assets of the entire Soviet people's spiritual treasury. At the same time, the party is also in favor of each people not locking themselves into their own spiritual life but drawing fully from that common treasury and associating as much as possible with other peoples, enriching them and being enriched themselves.

The 26th CPSU Congress stated that the international culture of the Soviet people is now on the rise. The source for this is in the nature of developed socialism, in the strengthening of the international foundations of the spiritual life of the nations and nationalities, in the expansion of the scale and the increase of the forms for the mutual influence and mutual enrichment of national cultures, and in the hitherto unheard of flowering of each of them. The source of the mentioned processes and achievements is also in the Communist Party's careful and day-to-day leadership of our society's spiritual life, in its careful consideration of national and international factors, and in the consistent implementation of the principles of equality and fraternal cooperation.

Under the conditions of a developed socialist society, the significance of the Russian language, which -- as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev says -- was voluntarily accepted by all Soviet people as common historical property and which is contributing to the further strengthening of the Soviet people's political, economic and spiritual unity, continues to grow along with the role of the peoples' native languages. More than four-fifths of our country's population have now mastered the Russian language -- as a native language or as a language which is freely used.

A special place in the spiritual life of the people belongs to national and international traditions and customs. Having inherited many of them from past eras, socialism is carefully preserving everything that is progressive and democratic in them. The traditions and customs are augmenting the diverse colors of the people's life and the richness of the individual's spiritual world. Of course, individual national traditions during the new stage in the life of the people do not pass the test for durability and become obsolete. Others are transformed and filled with new content. The party organizations of the republics and oblasts continuously display a concern for incorporating Soviet and international traditions and customs into the life and way of life of Soviet people of different nationalities.

The party keenly watches that the new processes and problems in the sphere of national relations, which the development of such a large multinational state as ours continuously gives birth to, are timely and fully reflected in the activity of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic bodies. The strict observance of scientific management principles, a Leninist work style and Leninist personnel policy is a reliable way to carry out this task.

The composition of the population of the Soviet republics is multinational. It is natural that all the nations have a right to the required representation in their party and state bodies -- of course, with a strict consideration for the business, ideological and moral qualities of each individual. During recent years, the number of citizens of non-native nationality has grown considerably in a number of republics. They have their own specific wants in the area of language, culture and way of life. The party committees are trying to delve more deeply into these matters.

A careful consideration of the interests and requirements of each nation and nationality, their organic combination with the interests of the Soviet people in general, and the uniting of the workers' efforts to solve the urgent tasks in the development of society -- all this is at the center of CPSU attention.

Among the central tasks of the party's nationality policy, the 26th congress advanced the task of indoctrinating workers in Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Party organizations are concerned about the implementation of these two forms of communist indoctrination. Special attention is being devoted to revealing the international essence of Soviet patriotism and to demonstrating the real place and role of the national factor in patriotism so that it does not hide an understanding of the main thing-- using V. I. Lenin's expression "socialism as the homeland".

The internationalism of the Soviet people is a very important factor in their active vital position. Under the conditions of our multinational country, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out: "It is primarily the honest, conscientious and efficient work of all the country's people for the common good". In this respect, socialist internationalism emerges not as something "without kith or kin" but as something which is based on love for the homeland, for the native land, and consequently, as something which has not only proletarian and class but also certain national roots, a distinctive national coloring.

In indoctrinating workers of all nationalities in a spirit of socialist internationalism, the party is inculcating in them respect for national feelings and for the national dignity of each individual and at the same time implacability toward the slightest manifestation of nationalism. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress says: "The CPSU has fought and will always resolutely fight against such manifestations as chauvinism or nationalism, which are foreign to the nature of socialism, and against any nationalistic dislocations be they, for example, anti-Semitism or Zionism. We are against tendencies which are directed toward the artificial blotting out of national distinctive features. However, to the same degree, we consider their artificial exaggeration intolerable". The party considers the indoctrination of the workers in a spirit of Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism, and a proud sense of belonging to a single great Soviet motherland to be its sacred duty. In this respect, it is important to emphasize the urgency of the task to transform Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism from norms of consciousness into a habit of behavior, into a permanent factor in the active vital position of each Soviet individual.

Faithful to Leninist precepts, the CPSU is developing the workers' ability to approach any national problem from class positions and achieving each Soviet individual's clear understanding that the performance of international duty indeed means today primarily conscientious and creative work, which is filled with initiative for the common good; the raising in every way possible of the effectiveness and quality of work; and active participation in solving national tasks and in further strengthening the economic and defensive might of the USSR and the world socialist commonwealth.

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## NATIONAL

### STATUS, RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL AFTER DEPARTURE FROM PARTY WORK

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 18, Sep 82 p 73

[Article: "Answers to Questions"]

[Text] [Question] Is the former position kept for a full-time party worker after his departure from the elected body?

[Answer] In April 1964, the CPSU Central Committee examined the question of granting elected party and Komsomol workers the right to return to their former or equal work (position) after the termination of their term of office in an elected body. The USSR Council of Ministers adopted the appropriate decree on 18 April 1964. In accordance with this decree, the secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations retain the right to receive their former work or work equivalent to it in the same enterprise.

[Question] Is work in party bodies entered in the length of work service for a specialty?

[Answer] Based on a CPSU Central Committee decree, a USSR Council of Ministers decree (June 1956) established that for full-time party and Komsomol workers the period of their stay in this work is counted in the length of work service for a specialty, in the length of uninterrupted service and in the length of service which grants the right to a remuneration for prolonged meritorious service (in those branches of the national economy where these remunerations--increments to wages -- are paid) and the right to favorable pension support.

Party or Komsomol workers enjoy these rights when the break between work in party and Komsomol bodies and the work, which follows it, does not exceed three months and if the work in the specialty -- for favorable pension support, the work granting the right to favorable pension support immediately preceded the work in the party and Komsomol bodies or immediately followed after it.

For example, a communist worked for five years as an engineer in a plant, then for two years as a full-time secretary of a primary party organization, and returned to his former work after this. In this case, his length of service in the specialty (engineer) will be seven years considering the party work. Here is another example. A party member was confirmed as the manager of a

party raykom political enlightenment study immediately after finishing an institute where he received the specialty of a secondary school teacher. He worked here for six years and then transferred to teaching work. As a school teacher, this is only the beginning of work for him; however, six years will be entered in the length of his specialty service and he will have the right to the appropriate benefits as a teacher with six years of service.

Full time party and Komsomol work is counted in the appropriate length of work service only if it occurred directly in party and Komsomol bodies.

[Question] Is work in party bodies entered in the length of scientific and pedagogical service?

[Answer] When determining position pay rates for scientific workers who are found in full-time or elected party or Komsomol work, the time of their stay in party and Komsomol bodies is included in the length of their scientific and pedagogical work only if work in scientific research institutes or in higher educational establishments preceded the full-time or elected work.

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CSO: 1800/240

## NATIONAL

### SECTARIANS' SUCCESSES, ATHEISTS' FAILURES SCORED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by V. Dolmatov: "The Sad Outcome of Playing With 'Mysteries'"]

[Text] . . . I recall our first meeting. On the outskirts of Alapayevsk--wooden houses, the "private sector." It is here that the Boltenkovs live. Aleksey is a lad of average height, with a red forelock that bisects his high forehead. His light eyes look guardedly at the unexpected guest; however, there is not a hint of surprise in his voice--he has probably become accustomed to the fact that he elicits extra attention from many people.

He disappeared for a minute in the neighboring room. I could look around. A wooden table under an oilcloth, well-made curtains in the windows. On the shelf periodicals and volumes of religious songs and hymns.

I ask Aleksey how life is going. He does not hasten to reply, as if afraid to say something unnecessary. I remember that I was tormenting myself in seeking the answer to the chief question: What brought Aleksey into the commune? A young man does not just sit down out of a clear blue sky and begin reading the Gospels, he does not throw himself upon his knees and ask God's forgiveness only because he is living in the world. Someone had to have brought him to this. The local Baptists absolutely denied their involvement in Boltenkov's decision to "go to God." "This is a mystery," they said. "Someone who does not believe cannot understand."

I had also visited in the neighboring town with the former Presbyter of the commune Pekarskikh.

"You do not mean to say the divine can be taught?" the old preacher tried to make me understand. "Understand that God revealed himself to Aleksey. And this is given to some, and not to others."

Familiar words. In saying that "God had revealed himself to Aleksey," they were only repeating in the commune the basic dogma of baptism regarding "divine predestination." All of the people on earth are fallen sinners, the Baptist theologians teach, and their lot is eternal torment. In working on the mind of a novice, it is precisely this theory of man's original sinfulness that is put into action, since it is easier this way to represent a "turn towards God"

as the only path of salvation. Problems at work, difficult relationships in the family, cases of theft and drunkenness—all of this is erected into a proof of the injustice of the world and of man's inability to live a pure and moral life. And only "Christ, the Son of God," with his blood on Golgotha, expiated the sins of people and, therefore, those who believe in this sacrifice, they, it is said, will be saved.

Such is the mystical explanation of Aleksey's "discovery of God," but I was seeking earthly roots. . . .

We spoke about many things that evening. I asked him:

"Aleksey, just imagine: A time machine has been invented and if you want you can go into the past, or if you want to you can go into the future. Which would you choose?"

"What is there in the past, to look at the execution of Christ? But it is said: Blessed is he who has believed, and not he who has seen. And if I am virtuous, the future is known to me—salvation. So that I have no need of a time machine."

"What do you value most in people?"

"A love for one another."

"Drunken rowdies are beating someone up in front of your eyes. Will you help?"

"I do not know. It is not for man to judge people, but for God. . . ."

The director of the school in which Boltenkov was studying told me a great deal about him—about his abilities and his intelligence. But who and how had made of a lively and gifted youth an obedient and indifferent "slave of God"?

Footsteps on the porch. The mother Yevdok'ya Stepanovna came in. A tightly kerchiefed face and a dull look. . . . She looked carefully at her son and directed a sad look at me:

"It is pointless for you to have taken to visiting Leshen'ka. . . . You live in your way, and he has his path—to God." Aleksey had grown up between two opposite poles: his mother is a Baptist, and his father is an atheist. If religion began to be discussed, the head of the family would stop his wife abruptly: "Stop it, Dusya!" And to Aleksey he would say: "There is no God, my son. People are doing a bit of inventing here. . . ."

The mother did differently. Stealthily she would lead the boy through the pages of the Gospel, lovingly, with childish simplicity, she would tell him the life of "the Son of Man, Christ," and from time to time she would take him along to prayers. On his mother's orders, Aleksey carefully kept the secret of his new life from his father and from his comrades.

But a boyish "game of secrets" is one thing, and religious convictions is another. A powerful impetus is needed in order to come to faith. It occurred in the father's death. He had died in a terribly stupid way: his own bees had bitten him to death. "God has punished him," the sectarians whispered to the lad. "Ask his intercession on your knees." With the father's death the last barrier disappeared. And one foggy morning, after the rite of "baptism," the commune had a new member-- "Brother Aleksey."

After his "flight from the world," Boltenev lived according to the laws of the commune of Gospel Baptist-Christians. In the evening, tired, he hurries home from the plant. On the way there is a library--he runs past. A movie house--past that. A stadium--past. No one prohibits him from being there, but the entire situation in the commune and the content of the sermons gradually dulled Aleksey's interest in everything "of the world." "Keep a vigil, for you know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of Man will come," the Gospel instills, that is, do not be distracted by things of the world, do not for a minute forget about God.

His religious faith moves Aleksey in everything. His behavior, actions, thoughts. "Love your neighbor"--is the basic commandment of baptism. Aleksey is firm in his love, but within the limits of the commune. If a stranger is being beaten on the street, he will go away. Yes, he is a good worker. But he is not interested in the meaning and social usefulness of work. Work for Aleksey is an expression of individual piety, an absolute duty to God, and nothing more. It is toward this that his zeal, energy, and conscientiousness are directed.

Sometimes you hear: Is it so bad--a person does not smoke, does not drink, works well. Who is his faith hurting? We will reply: he himself. Murderously accurate words were once said by Marx: Religion is the sigh of an oppressed creature. To live on the earth as the slave of God, to save oneself by prayers, to feel oneself to be an eternal prisoner and a meaningless marionette of mythical forces--what could be more painful and demeaning for a young person full of strength?! Can this be looked upon calmly?

I remember our long arguments. I tried to prove to Aleksey what it was that he had lost by locking himself up in the commune, and told him about the lives of his classmates. In reply Aleksey fervently flagellated his former self--merry and full of the joy of life--assuring me that only now, in God, had true joys been revealed to him.

"Follow me, and I shall make you the fishermen of men" is the summons of the Christ of the Gospels. How much labor had the Alapaevsk Baptists invested in order to capture the young soul of Aleksey Boltenev. And how well worked out everything was, with what patience and knowledge of the psyche and interests and spiritual searching of the lad! The question naturally arises: With what and how shall we oppose the subtle propaganda of these artful "fishermen of men"?

I am again in Alapaevsk. The former Chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Section Nina Mikhaylovna Vasil'yeva is working as secretary of the party gorkom. I remember

that she had been upset about the fate of Boltenkov. And how was he getting on now? I find out that Aleksey was working in the same place, at the metallurgical plant, but that he has changed his shop. He has not broken with the commune; moreover, he has been promoted to a preacher.

That means that in the struggle for Boltenkov's soul the Alapayevsk atheists suffered a failure. Vasil'yeva gives me a count: Every year around 300 lectures are given in the city and in the rayon, Atheist Days are held, films are shown, and oral journals are organized. There is a city council of atheists, and the same kind of council exists at the metallurgical plant at which Boltenkov works. Then an account of the new traditions, rites. . . .

Nevertheless, no matter how impressive the accounts of what has been done, Aleksey has not changed. That means that he has not been touched by such a substantial amount of atheistic work. Why?

Once in school Aleksey began to talk about God. The teachers' room was seething: Urgent measures had to be taken. But what kind, and how? It was not a question of increasing the promotion rate, and not of punishing an unconscientious pupil--that is, it was not about anything that they had become accustomed to speaking of at the teachers' meetings and about which they felt confident. However, measures were nevertheless taken. "We had a couple of big talks with Aleksey," the director explained, "and he did not speak on these topics any more." Of course, he did not. After such a talking to!

The adolescent became secretive. However, after graduating from school, he declared his faith openly. Thus, the first battle for Aleksey was lost.

And at the metallurgical plant to which Boltenkov had come no one showed any special curiosity or interest in his life. If he got sick, no one came to see how he was. He asked to subscribe to periodicals--he was cut off: "The ceiling has been reached." He decided to get married--his invitations were refused. Once the shop chief summoned Aleksey--and attacked him head on: "What is it with you, lad? . . . Come on, quit your sect. . . ."

I do not know whether the production director ever studied a course in scientific atheism and how he did it, but he demonstrated an astonishing ignorance. Apparently the shop chief was unaware of the fact that religious convictions are not a fashionable hair-do: Today you let it grow out, tomorrow you cut it short. Religious narcosis--this is a serious sickness whose treatment requires not the surgeon's knife, but prolonged spiritual therapy.

The sectarians, as is known, do not give lectures and do not read reports; however, they persistently seek people with difficulties in their lives and with spiritual break-downs, as was the case once with Aleksey's mother after the death of her oldest son. They sympathize with a person's pain, comfort him with word and deed, and in this way demonstrate an "individual approach."

In thinking about why the work which was done with Boltenkov did not produce an effect I become increasingly confirmed in the thought that it was only because this work was conducted clumsily and primitively. The atheists did not have enough patience, tact, and knowledge. Sometimes we understand education in an overly naive way: Summon the believer, have a talk with him, and exercise your authority. . . . And the arguments, in essence, are the same with which Boltenkov's father limited himself: "There is no God--period!" But a perplexed soul is not a knot in a rope--you cannot cut through it with a single swing.

It is painful to make these comparisons and analogies, but you cannot get away from the truth. A far-sighted priest never forgets that the field of his service is the human soul. Unfortunately, some ideological workers believe that the sphere of their service is a desk, an office, a door and a plaque on it: "Hours: From . . . To . . ." These are not my words; this was said by the splendid pedagogue Vasilii Sukhomlinskiy.

Here is another story. Four years ago Yuriy K. a young worker at the metallurgical plant, fell under the influence of the Alapayevsk commune. They found out about this in the shop only after it had been discovered that the lad was many months behind in his Komsomol dues. Yuriy was expelled from the Komsomol. With this all of the "educational work" with him came to an end. On the other hand, the "brothers" and "sisters" (and Aleksey Boltenkov was among them) made real efforts, and Yuriy accepted "christening." Afterwards he left the faith. But long periods of doubt about his own rightness and long searches for the truth were needed. But should not the Komsomol have helped him to cover this tortuous path?

There is no doubt that atheistic circles, lectures, and evenings are very useful and needed. They expand horizons and form public opinion. However, as a rule, believers do not go to these things. Each one of them has his own path to the "discovery" of God. And every concrete person has to be saved. Do we always have enough strength, patience, and knowledge for this?

I had a talk once with the electrician I. N. Pyatygin who until recently headed the Council of Atheists at the metallurgical plant.

"We are not always able to argue as equals with the Baptists," he admitted. "I have never seen the Bible. And how to begin individual work is also a vague idea. All of this has to be learned and learned. . . ."

All of that is true: To conduct individual work with believers is both science and art. There is a two-year school for the training of atheists at the Alapayevsk CPSU gorkom, and 54 people are studying in it. However, its program, it seems to us, is designed for the training of lecturers, organizers of circles, and organizers of mathematics evenings, that is, again for those people who will work with non-believers. The class topics also leave something better to be desired. The list of lectures is short, composed according to the principle of "little by little." For example, there is the discussion "Miracles Without Miracles"--with chemistry experiments which were so popular in the 1920's. But

there is not a single lecture on Baptism, and this is what has made a nest for itself in the city. You cannot fight against religion "in general." And knowledge alone, as important as it may be, is not enough for success. Atheistic propaganda, like no other, demands that a person approaches a believer not as a job, but as a need of his heart as a deep felt feeling of duty. . . . It is probably not an accident that at the metallurgical plant 13 workers have graduated from the atheism school, but almost no one is engaged in this work.

Before my departure I visited the shop in which Boltenkov is now working once more. I spoke with the leaders and with the workers. They say that Aleksey has gotten closer to people. He has participated, for example, in a Saturday. The lad's interest in work has noticeably increased: Aleksey was never indifferent to equipment, and now he has to deal with a complex apparatus. His high category is evidence of his ability.

I am convinced that an intelligent and active person cannot remain a prisoner of prejudices for long. But to wait until the illumination occurs by itself would be wrong. Such people as Aleksey need our help.

2959

CSO: 1800/283

## NATIONAL

### COMBATting ALCOHOLISM AMONG CHILDREN

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 36, 8 Sep 82 pp 12-13

[Article by Zoriy Balayan (Yerevan): "An Evil Which Gives Rise to Evil"]

[Text] In continuing the discussion on the steps on intensifying the campaign against drunkenness and alcoholism, we wish to remind all adults: even a glass of spirits, to which a child is "treated," can prove fatal to him.

Many newspapers wrote about the feat of surgeon Valeriy Tsukanov, who during a storm in the Pacific Ocean saved a sailor from certain death. I also wrote about him in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Since then much water has flowed under the bridges. I knew that Tsukanov had bid farewell to the sea. He is working as an anesthesiologist and reanimatologist. We met after a long separation in Moscow, where I was on a business trip.

One Sunday Tsukanov called on me at the hotel: he looked fatigued, his eyes were red. I asked: Why are your clothes so creased? He responded: I did not sleep all night, I was tending a 7-year old boy.

"Did you pull him through?"

"Not yet. And, very likely, I will not pull him through."

"But what is wrong with him?"

"Severe poisoning."

"What kind?"

"Alcoholic."

Valeriy called on me a few more times, but once he straight away forced out of himself: "That child died." For me it was like a bolt out of the blue. News about a death is always perceived with a pain in the heart, but here it is a child. Here in Armenia, when an infirm old person dies, at the wake it is possible to hear: "This bread is eaten." That is, it was a natural death. But a child, and what is more one who died not from a serious illness, but from alcoholic poisoning.

I decided that I would go without fail to the village where the parents of the unfortunate boy live.

Valeriy and I went together. The head of the house received us affably. It was evident that he was treating Tsukanov with emphatic gratitude. He understands: the physician had done everything possible. I will not cite here the details of the meeting. Just a segment of our conversation, which I wrote down in a notebook later on:

"Vladimir Pavlovich, did you really give vodka to the child yourself?"

"But it could never have occurred to me that a few swallows of vodka, not more than half a glass, can kill. My family, you can ask anyone you wish, is strong. We drink, of course, but you would not rank us with alcoholics. Right now my wife is with our daughter at her father's house. It is still hard for her here. So she goes there. I myself do not know what to do with myself. I was madly in love with the children. I got up at 5 in the morning, in order to have time to get milk. I could hardly have done much harm to my own child, if I had known."

He really did not know, he had no idea that one must not give children a gram of wine. The mother also did not know. At first they even enjoyed the "pranks" of the staggering silly little kid. But as a result the clinical and pathologico-anatomical diagnoses were identical. Acute alcoholic poisoning.

At the age of 7.

I do not presume to judge these people. They have inconsolable sorrow as it is. And it is a matter not of this, in the end tragic story. Because, most unfortunately, it is a question not so much of tragic accidents or incredible exceptions as of such a dangerous thing as drunkenness among children.

Studies of domestic and foreign scientists have shown that the number of children, who are being drawn to spirits, is not decreasing.

Teachers and physicians are well aware of this, but no one has studied the problem thoroughly and comprehensively for a long time. Might it be that the "all-explaining" formula: "Alcoholism is a dangerous survival" is to blame for this? Might it be that, by saying this over and over again from year to year, from decade to decade, we all expected that it would disappear by itself? But nothing happens "by itself."

Candidate of Medical Sciences A. Ye. Ognev conducted studies at the schools of Perm. The results of the work of the medical scientist oblige us to ponder the problem in all earnest. The data on the first to third grades personally stunned me most of all. It was calculated that among pupils of this age 31.2 percent, that is, 1 in 3, had tried alcoholic beverages. The survey also showed another thing--the children were treated to wine, as a rule, by their own parents or relatives.

There is also the following regularity--the fathers of drinking and nondrinking school children drink alcoholic beverages to approximately the same extent. It is entirely a matter of the mother! The mother of those children who drink, also consumes alcohol in earnest. And there is another thing: the knowledge of school

children about alcohol in general and about the harm of even small doses of spirits in particular is nearly twofold greater among nondrinking school children.

It is well known that the length of the transition from "simple drunkenness" to chronic alcoholism is different among different people. Specialists have calculated: up to 10 years and more. In the case of heavy drinking--up to 5 years. But if an adolescent drinks, as scientists assert, everything happens much more rapidly. I have copied out several phrases from various scientific works: "As a rule, alcoholism among children and adolescents develops with lightning speed, frequently bypassing the stage of the regular consumption of alcohol." "In childhood and adolescence alcoholism emerges catastrophically rapidly and leads to irreversible consequences." "Alcoholism acquires among adolescents a pernicious, rapid course and forms three- to fourfold more rapidly than among adults."

Did "with lightning speed," "catastrophically" and "pernicious" attract attention? This is not "shock information." It is science.

The brain of a first grade pupil, it attests, weighs nearly as much as the brain of an adult. But the brain tissue of children is much more deficient in albuminous matter and is much richer in water. And alcohol dissolves very well in water. Alcohol is absorbed by the child with great speed. And very little of it is eliminated from the body, only 7 percent; the remainder is oxidized in the body, acting like a poison, "not more than half a glass" of which killed that little boy. From the sad statistics of applied medicine we know that a dose of 60-70 grams of vodka can be fatal for a child of 6-8 years of age. The case of the fatal poisoning of a 5-year old child, who drank 10 grams of alcohol, has been described. And, of course, the fates of those who get not lethal, but "simply" alcoholic poisoning are no less dramatic. Let us recall that among children poisoning always occurs, regardless of the dose. It is a question of a poison which in a child's body encounters practically no resistance.

In the splendidly written booklet of Ye. Borisov and L. Vasilevskaya, "Alkogol' i deti" [Alcohol and Children], it is stressed: "As a result of the immaturity of the nerve cells and the higher reflex excitability of the cortex of the large hemispheres, the weakness of the inhibiting processes in response even to small doses of alcohol, serious poisonings and various illnesses often occur among children. The intake of alcohol disturbs mental activity--memory diminishes, logical thinking suffers."

In the letters of our readers a "salutory" thought is frequently traced: they say, the children of so and so "for the strengthening of their health drank a small glass or two of wine, and everything somehow turned out all right. And they are learning no worse than many...."

What would you say to this? Perhaps, a child, who was very capable from birth, even while consuming wine, "learns no worse than many." No worse. But also no better, in spite of his aptitude. But a not very capable child cannot learn at all--that is what adults do not want to understand.

Special tables, which make it possible to determine the degree of influence of alcohol on the mental development of a school child, have been developed on the basis of scientific data. Children, who consume alcohol if only every now and then, and

all the more so regularly, could not learn worse. While among those who consume spirits three times a week, be it even in tiny doses, there is always a "0" in the column "progress is very good."

Moscow psychiatrist, Candidate of Medical Sciences B. Shchukin in his day made interesting observations in different regions of the country. He followed the fates of those who in childhood were registered as "consuming alcohol." In all there are 156 people. Of them 31 (19.9 percent) died at the age of 20 to 30--some lost their health, some died a violent death. Criminal proceedings were instituted against 82 (52.5 percent) for various crimes, including murders, hooliganism and gangsterism. Chronic alcoholism, the poor provision of the family, a parasitic way of life, children suffering from feeble-mindedness, were noted among 43 people (27.6 percent).

The official court statistics, which are cited in nearly every scientific work, show: 96 percent of the hooliganism, 68 percent of the murders and 67 percent of the rapes are committed in a state of drunkenness. There is a direct link between such crimes and child alcoholism. Among those who began to drink at an early age, scientists note, when intoxicated maliciousness and aggressiveness, from which it is a step to a crime, replaces the anticipated euphoria. The "direct link" is also traced in the fact that adolescents addicted to alcohol are the main reserve of the army of alcoholics.

Only 5 percent of the total number of chronic alcoholics were drawn to alcohol for the first time after the age of 16. Medicine has established: if a person did not drink until adult age, and especially before the age of 20-25, the protective reactions of the body with respect to alcohol are retained throughout life. These figures are not at all incidental. The point is that complete maturation ends for women by the age of 20 and for men by the age of 25.

Mankind has known all this since ancient times. And about the fact, in particular, that people most often become complete alcoholics at the age of 18 to 25. It is not by chance that laws, in accordance with which it is prohibited to drink precisely before the age of 25, have been introduced in many countries. Mankind knows, but people forget. And they treat their own children to glasses.

From childhood I have heard from our old men the convincing phrase: "Blessed is the father whose son tasted wine for the first time after he built his house." Among Armenians "to build a house" takes in very much: to acquire a trade, to form a family, as well as to build a house in the literal sense of the word. They call the phrase of our old men remarkable, most likely, because in it there is nothing against wine. In short, genuine human wisdom at all times has reduced to the fact that a strict taboo would be passed on from generation to generation: not a gram of spirits to youngsters, adolescents, youths. It is also recorded in the materials of World Health Organization: complete abstention from alcohol until reaching adult age.

Fortunately, for a healthy child even a hint at attraction to spirits is absolutely ruled out. No matter how celebrated beverages may be, the taste and smell of alcohol cause youngsters aversion. Hence, the blame rests entirely on adults. Blame, for which in accordance with the law we should bear responsibility. But naturally this responsibility is negligible! A fine of up to 30 rubles is suggested for

getting a minor intoxicated. And that is all. And this fine, in reality, is not being collected from anyone.

The law is stricter toward those who regularly make adolescents drunk. But it, too, is rarely used in practice. Precisely for this reason the recently held plenum of the USSR Supreme Court required all courts of the country "to devote more attention of the questions of establishing the responsibility of adults for involving minors in hard drinking...."

Child alcoholism (I understand that this word combination sounds abominable. But what can you do, such a term exists) is an evil which gives rise to evil. Not to eradicate it means to commit a crime not only before the present, but also before the future.

A future which does not forgive the crimes of the past.

7807

CSO: 1800/46

## NATIONAL

### TECHNOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC IDEAS OF A. A. BOGDANOV ANALYZED

[Editorial Report] Leningrad VESTNIK LENINGRADSKOGO UNIVERSITETA. EKONOMIKA. FILOSOFIYA. PRAVO in Russian No 11, Vyp 2, Jun 82 pp 13-19 carries a 4,200-word article titled "The Problem of the Relationship of Technology and Economics in A. Bogdanov's 'Economic Science'" by L. D. Shirokorad. The article describes the view of A.A. Bogdanov, one of Lenin's chief philosophical opponents and an object of his attacks. It traces Bogdanov's economic theories to their "idealistic and mechanistic" philosophical roots.

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### PROBLEMS IN MARXIST CLASSIFICATION OF INTERMEDIATE SOCIAL GROUPS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Leningrad VESTNIK LENINGRADSKOGO UNIVERSITETA. EKONOMIKA. FILOSOFIYA. PRAVO in Russian No 11, Vyp 2, Jun 82 pp 37-42 carries a 4,000-word article titled "On the Problem of Understanding and the Classification of Groups in Marxist Social Psychology" by V. Ye. Semenov. The article describes the various bases for the classification of social groups according to Marxist methodology and devotes particular attention to work collectives, which are described as "a principle cell of the socialist society."

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### EMIGRE'S ARCHIVE RESCUED BY SOCIAL SCHOLARS

[Editorial Report] Moscow OGONEK in Russian No 49, Dec 82 p 19 carries a 1,800-word article titled "The Archive That Was Saved" by D. Ye. Maksimov. The article reports on the discovery and use of R.V. Ivanov-Razumnik's archive on late 19th and early 20th century Russian literature by Soviet scholars. The archive was found in Pushkin (formerly Tsarskoye Selo) but, as the article notes, Ivanov-Razumnik died abroad in 1946 and probably had no notion that his collection had been saved.

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CSO: 1800/391

NATIONAL

AMERICAN NOVEL ON 'REAL CIRCUMSTANCES' IN U.S. TRANSLATED, PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VOYENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL in Russian No 11, Nov 82, rear cover, carries a 100-word announcement of the appearance in Russian translation of Irving Wallace's novel "The R Document" (Moscow: Voenizdat, 1982, 255 pp). The notice says that this novel about an FBI director's efforts to subvert the U.S. constitution and "open the way" to the establishment of a fascist dictatorship "reflected the real circumstances of contemporary domestic political life of America."

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CSO: 1800/416

## REGIONAL

### STATISTICS ON KIRGHIZ CP STRUCTURE ANALYZED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by V. Dolmatov, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia: "Educate a Worthy Reinforcement"]

[Text] Concern about the improvement of the qualitative composition of the party ranks is a vital question of life within the party and an indispensable condition of the ideological, political and organizational strengthening of our party.

The fundamental instructions in this respect are given in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Party Organizations of Kirghizia on the Admission to the Party and the Education of Candidate Members of the CPSU." In the 6 years which have passed since its promulgation the republic party organization has performed considerable organizing and political educational work on the strengthening of the party ranks and the increase of the influence of party committees and primary party organizations on the solution of economicopolitical and socioeconomic problems.

During the period between the 16th and 17th Congresses of the Communist Party of Kirghizia the republic party organization increased by 16,600 people. Leading workers and kolkhoz farmers made up more than 70 percent of the new party reinforcement.

Positive changes have occurred in the structure of the party organizations and in the placement of communists. During this period 622 primary party organizations, 550 shop party organizations and 738 party groups were newly created. As was noted at the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, the overwhelming majority of republic party organizations are performing definite work on admission to the party, the improvement of the qualitative composition of their ranks, the assurance of their ideological and political growth and the increase of the activeness of candidate members and young members of the party.

In regulating the growth of their ranks the party organizations have followed strictly the conclusion of the 25th congress that, having become the vanguard of all the people, the CPSU has not lost its class character, by its nature it was and remains the party of the working class. Whereas 5 years ago workers made up 49 percent among those admitted to the party, in 1981 they made up 55.5 percent. In some cities and rayons of the republic this indicator is even higher--65-75 percent. The

number of workers admitted to the party from nonferrous metallurgy, construction and motor transport, in which the stratum of communists is low, which was correctly indicated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, increased.

The practice of selecting workers for the ranks of the CPSU in the Frunze City Party Organization merits attention. In the city industry is developing rapidly, the size of the working class is increasing. Taking this into account, the city party organization is reinforcing its ranks by means of workers of the leading sectors. Thus, in 1981 workers of enterprises of machine building, instrument making, the electronics, electrical equipment, light and food industries made up 56.5 percent among those admitted as candidate members of the CPSU. The number of those admitted as candidates of the CPSU in transportation and construction has increased significantly.

However, some party committees at times approach formally the regulation of the growth of their ranks. The analysis of the work for 1981 showed that although for the republic the number of communists in construction as a whole increased somewhat, in 18 party committees their number decreased. In a number of cities and rayons the number of communists at motor transport enterprises decreased. At the same time during the year the Alamedinskiy, Bazar-Kurganskiy, Frunzenskiy and Talasskiy Rayon Party Committees did not admit workers of motor transport to the party.

Since the March (1965) CPSU Central Committee Plenum in agriculture an intensive process of industrialization and the increase of its technical equipment has been under way. Substantial changes have occurred in the composition of kolkhoz farmers and sovkhos workers, specialists of new occupations have appeared. This urgently requires the party organizations to devote particular attention to the increase of the party stratum among the workers of the countryside and especially among machine operations and livestock experts. Last year among the sovkhos workers and kolkhoz farmers, who were admitted as party candidates, livestock experts made up 33.8 percent and machine operators made up 23.5 percent. Today 32.9 percent, or one communist in three, who is employed in the sphere of physical production, works in agriculture.

At the same time in the Sokulukskiy, Moskovskiy, Kirovskiy, Tyupskiy, Bazar-Kurganskiy and several other rayon party committees they are showing little concern for the strengthening of the party stratum among machine operators, shepherds, milkmaids and workers of other leading occupations.

The oblast, city and rayon party committees and the primary party organizations in the work on selection for the party are taking into account the important role of specialists of the national economy. In the new reinforcement of this year they make up 28 percent.

In conformity with the instructions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses the party committees and primary organizations are attaching great importance to the admission of young people to the party. In 1981 about 72 percent of those joining as candidate members of the CPSU were admitted from Komsomol. These data attest to the great labor activeness and civic sociopolitical maturity of the republic Komsomol members and to the profound loyalty of young people to the ideals of communism.

The proportion of women among those joining the party is increasing annually. Five years ago among those admitted as candidates women made up 38.8 percent, today they make up 42.2 percent. The republic party organization completely reflects the international composition of the population and unites the representatives of more than 70 nationalities. Last year alone the representatives of 41 nationalities reinforced the ranks of the party.

The decisions of the 26th party congress and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on Kirghizia oblige us to organize the matter so that truly the best people would be selected for the party and the possibility of the admission of unworthy people to its ranks would be ruled out. The efforts of the bureaus and the staffs of the party committees and the party commissions are aimed at this.

Particular responsibility for the admission to the party and the education of young communists rests with the primary party organizations. We are constantly directing attention to the fact that they should study more thoroughly and take more completely into account the opinion on those joining the party of both the communists and the nonparty comrades, who know the applicant well not only from work, but also in daily life. In 1981, for example, more than 94 percent of the applications for admission to the party were discussed at open party meetings, 3-4 people expressed their opinion on each person who joined the party, 1 speaker in 5 was not a party member.

Here is one example. When being admitted as a candidate member of the party N. P. Smetanin, a senior foreman of the Instrument Making Plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgizskoy SSR, was reprimanded for the fact that at the school of communist labor, at which he is a propagandist, the lessons are not being conducted at the proper level, cases of their disruption due to the absence of students and inadequate executive discipline in the section headed by him are occurring. During the period of candidate probation he took into account the remarks of the comrades, reorganized his work, the lessons at the school of communist labor began to be held regularly, with the good attendance and activeness of the students, while the section at present is one of the best. In April 1982 N. P. Smetanin was unanimously admitted as a candidate member of the CPSU.

In many republic party organizations they have begun to approach more demandingly those joining the party. In 1981 27 comrades and in the first half of 1982 15 comrades were refused admission as candidate members of the CPSU as being unprepared or having inadequately shown their worth in production and community work.

In the matter of admitting the new reinforcement to the party the responsibility of recommenders is great. The practice, when party members, who have given recommendations, actively assist the candidates to master more thoroughly the CPSU Program and By-Laws and the materials of the congresses and are constantly interested in the production and public activity of their wards, while after the candidate probation recommend them as CPSU members, justifies itself. The number of such recommenders is increasing from year to year. Much is also being done here on the increase of the responsibility of Komsomol organizations for the objectivity of the references of the Komsomol members who are joining the party.

At the same time instances are still being encountered, when the recommenders do not describe objectively enough and in a sufficiently principled manner those who

are joining the party, while the party organizations are not displaying the proper demandingness toward them. Thus, in June and October 1980 in the party organization of the Scientific Research Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology (N. Cheredova, secretary) M. Mambetsadykov and N. Sydykov, staff members of this institute, were admitted as candidate members of the party, while in April 1981 criminal proceedings were instituted against them and they were expelled as candidate members of the party for the use of their official position for selfish goals, the forging of the signatures of executives of the institute and the systematic violation of labor discipline.

The communists of the party organization acted quite properly, having indicated the absence of principles when submitting recommendations to M. Spirt, N. Cheredova, P. Donchenko, A. Kolodin and N. Dzhumaliyev. While for the republic as a whole in 1981 166 communists were called to account to the party for the submittal of unobjective recommendations, during the first half of 1982 92 were.

Candidate probation is of exceptionally great importance in the system of measures on the preparation of the new reinforcement for admission to the party and in the check of the political, practical and moral qualities of those joining. At present in the republic party organizations there are 6,822 candidate members of the party. The absolute majority of the party organizations have been able to succeed in creating such a situation, when the future communist, while doing candidate probation work, masters the norms and principles of party life more thoroughly and learns to evaluate phenomena and facts from a party standpoint and to master the skills of organizing, ideological and political activity.

The practice of conversations with young communists and the discussion of their reports on the fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Program and By-Laws and party and public assignments has been firmly established in the majority of party organizations.

Unfortunately, this form of work, which has been put to the test by practice, is still not always being used with the proper effectiveness. In Ak-Suyskiy Rayon, for example, in 1981 of the 99 candidate members of the party only 39 gave reports on the performance of candidate probation work, in Bazar-Kurganskiy Rayon--11 out of 84, in Kyzyl-Kiya--37 out of 111.

Special attention is being devoted to the ideological and political training of the new reinforcement and to the increase of its general educational level. An important role here belongs to the schools of young communists, which have been set up in all the city and rayon party committees and large primary party organizations. At present more than 14,000 people are studying at such schools. Work is being actively carried out with the new reinforcement at the schools of young communists attached to the party committees of the Instrument Making Plant imeni 50-letiya Kirgizskoy SSR, the Kadamzhayskiy Antimony Combine, the Kalininskiy Agrosakhsvetloprom Association and many others.

During the reports and elections, which are now being held, the party committees and primary party organizations need to discuss comprehensively and in detail the questions of the improvement of the qualitative composition and the strengthening of the party ranks and the education of young communists.

The work being done with the new reinforcement is serving the further increase of the militancy of the ranks of the republic party organizations and is making it possible to work more purposefully on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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CSO: 1830/6

## REGIONAL

### MONUMENTS TO SOVIET HEROES NEGLECTED IN KIRGHIZIYA

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 5 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "In the People's Memory"]

[Text] When moving to a new settlement, the residents of Toktogul transferred the remains of Red Army soldiers Lyubivyy and Gerasimov, who died heroically in the battle with the basmaches. Their grave with an obelisk monument is now located in a young park, under the spreading tops of plane trees. Fresh flowers always lie on it: people do not bypass this place. Pioneers hold their festive parades at the grave. Boys and girls receive their Komsomol cards here. The lads leaving to serve in the army take the oath of soldier's loyalty here.

The residents of Toktogul hold sacred the memory of the Red Army soldiers who gave their life for them, for their children and the children of their children, for freedom and socialism. There now remain few of those who themselves lived through that uneasy time of struggle against the old world, but the memory is sacred among the people, because it is passed down from father to son, from grandfather to grandson. Our great gratitude to those who did not spare their life for the sake of the happiness of the people will pass from generation to generation.

"No one has been forgotten, and nothing has been forgotten...." These words, which were born in the heart of the people during the days of triumphs and the days of blessed sorrow, convey the very essence of our attitude toward our own past, toward those who during the years of the revolution, the civil war and the Great Patriotic War died valiantly. On the days of national celebrations and holidays we come to their sacred graves, to the monuments and obelisks, which stand on the best sites of our cities and villages. We come to bow our heads again and again to the memory of the champions, to express with words and feeling our love, our respect and our gratitude. During these solemn and sad moments what feelings overcome the people! Look into the faces of the gray veterans, into the tear-filled eyes of the mothers, look at the young people, at the children. They are different, our people, our countrymen--relatives, one's people, acquaintances and strangers. But at such moments they are all like a single family, because at such moments one memory, one love and one sorrow unite them. And at such moments our Soviet man, patriot, internationalist, the continuer of the cause of our forefathers and fathers is being cultivated. And in this lies one of the important, permanent meanings of the monuments, obelisks and sites, which are connected with the heroic past of the people.

Monuments educate. And not only on holidays and festive days, when we come to them all together. They always educate. And it is so important, so necessary that they be looked after during every season of the year, that the grounds around them always look clean and tidy. It is simply inconceivable, ungrateful not to keep an eye on such places. But we have cities and villages, to the residents of which, especially to the executives of which one would like to say simply, considerately: "You ought to be ashamed, comrades." You ought to be ashamed of your inattention to our sacred places, of the fact that, when passing by an obelisk, which is overgrown with grass, is neglected and often covered with litter, your heart does not skip a beat, does not rouse to action and does not alarm Pioneers, Komsomol members and the public.

Who of us does not know Kychan Dzhakypov, who, like Pavlik Morozov, engaged in battle with the bais and kulaks during the years of the creation of kolkhozes? The executives of Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon and the executive committee of the Oktyabrskiy Rural Soviet know him. Only they do not know that the house in the village of Sotsialchy, in which Dzhakypov was born, is in disrepair: the roof is dilapidated, the walls are collapsing, the doors and windows are damaged. The grave of the young hero is also neglected.

Everyone here knows the names of our countrymen, Hero of the Soviet Union Duyshenkul Shopokov and twice Hero of Socialist Labor Zuurkan Kaynazarova. Their busts have been erected in the park of culture and recreation of the village of Sokuluk. And here no one is looking after and taking care of them. But just recently, in 1981, the Executive Committee of the Sokulukskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies adopted a decision on the protection of monuments. Although it adopted it, it did not organize its fulfillment.

And here are facts which cannot but arouse indignation. In the village of Panfilovskoye of Panfilovskiy Rayon the monument to Hero of the Soviet Union I. V. Panfilov has not yet been set up, although the sculpture, which was executed by a Moscow sculptor, has been gathering dust for a few years in a warehouse of the kolkhoz which bears his name. A sculptural monument to fallen soldiers has been under lock and key for about 5 years at the Talas Sovkhoz of Talasskiy Rayon.

It is necessary to know how to see around oneself what links us with the past, for what we are obliged to the past, and we do not have to right to forget it. We are all executives and members of the rank and file, city dwellers and rural inhabitants. It is not without reason, after all, that Article 48 was inserted in the USSR Constitution: "Concern for the protection of historical monuments and other cultural values is the duty and obligation of USSR citizens." Everyone--executives and members of the rank and file, men and women, the old and children.

To remember the near past, which is only decades behind us, and the distant past. Even in the gloomiest ages the genius of the people created and built. The monuments of history and culture, which have been left to us, posterity, and which generations and generations of people have admired, are admiring and will admire, are evidence of this. Because our state back in its first year showed concern about this, having adopted a decree on the preservation of monuments of history and culture. Because we now also have a law which orders us to show concern for the protection of material and spiritual values, which were created by the people who lived before us. In our republic this law has been in effect since July 1978.

But do they remember it always and everywhere? In Issyk-Atinskiy Rayon there is a monument of all-union importance--the site of the ancient town of Krasnorechenskoye. V. I. Kir'yanov, chairman of the local 40 let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz, did not give any thought to this when he ordered a livestock farm and roads to be built and the field to be plowed in the protected archeological zone. S. I. Chertkov, director of the Kara-Su Sovkhoz, and B. Azizov, chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Frunze of Kara-Suyskiy Rayon, also did not give thought to the protection of monuments of antiquity when they flatly refused to conclude security obligations. They did not give any thought in Przhevalsk, when they turned over the building of a former church--a monument of architecture of the late 19th century with unique wood carving--for a sports school, although the gymnasiums of the city are quite sufficient for this.

In the republic more than 4,000 archeological monuments have been identified and recorded. Their condition arouses particular anxiety. The sites of ancient cities and settlements are being plowed up, burial mounds and fortress ramparts are being demolished and cliff drawings are being destroyed without preliminary scientific study. In Osh Oblast alone tens of sites of ancient cities and settlements of ancient man have already been destroyed.

All this testifies that up to now in our republic the legal protection of monuments from damage and destruction has been in a poor state. The law provides for strict measures (criminal as well!) of punishment of those who violate it, who in one way or another contribute to the damaging of monuments of history and culture. For some reason it has not been heard that anyone has been punished for this.

But it is not a question of punishment. The main thing is to cultivate in people respect for the law and for what it protects, and to prevent its violation. And this is the direct duty of officials and first of all the executives of the executive committees of the local soviets of people's deputies. But here are the following facts. Of the 26 checked executive committees of rayon soviets in 22 the workers of them do not know what monuments are located on their territory and what must be protected. Of the 474 monuments registered by the republic Ministry of Culture, protection agreements have been concluded for only 45. Questions of the observance of legislation on the protection of monuments are rarely considered in the executive committees of the local soviets. And in the executive committees of the Issyk-Kul and Naryn Oblast Soviets they have not yet been considered at all.

The monuments of history and culture are national property, its material and spiritual wealth. And they must be treated accordingly, as the law requires: to protect, to preserve, to use in the moral education of people.

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CSO: 1830/6

## REGIONAL

### NEW PRISON-LABOR CAMP

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 13 August 1982 p 4 carries a 1200 word article by A. Durdyev, Deputy Minister of the TuSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, on the new Neftezavodsk prison camp. "In 1981 in the system of the TuSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs a corrective-labor detention camp was established in order to orient thieves to perform work useful to society and to teach them productive skills in the Neftezavodsk settlement in Chardzhou oblast. In setting up this detention camp the experience of fraternal Uzbekistan was studied and introduced into the practice of our republic." "Last year 792 people were sent to this detention camp."

CSO: 1830/91

### KUNAYEV WRITES BOOK ON KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 Nov 82 on pages 2, 3 carries a 1,500-word review of D. A. Kunayev's book SOVETSKIY KAZAKHSTAN [Soviet Kazakhstan]. The book surveys Kazakhstan's attainments under Soviet power. The review does not name the publisher or date of publication.

CSO: 1830/97

## REGIONAL

### BRIEFS

AZERBAIJANI-ARMENIAN TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS RAISED--The petition written by the village inhabitants of Taghylyar has been examined. In the petition it is shown that they were forcibly moved from their village in 1969. In the petition of those living there now it is stated that there is no pasture land for their farm animals. Because there is no bridge across the river coming and going is difficult. During the time of the study it became clear that in 1969 a part of the Kalinin kolkhoz was given to the Armenian SSR and that, simultaneously, those living in the village of Taghylyar were moved to Saratovka village in Gadabay rayon. During the planning of building housing for families transferred to this village by means of state funds, every family was given 0.25 hectares of land. Near their settlement was a wooded area. There are no hindrances to farm animals in the forest because there was sufficient pasture. There is a genuine necessity for building a bridge over the river near the village. Taking this need into consideration, the question has been raised before the republic Council of Ministers, and it is held that the question will shortly be resolved. [Text] [Letter from A. Bayramov, Secretary of the Gadabay raykom, AzCP] [Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azerbaijani 24 Sep 82 p 7]

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